Population Characteristics

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS: OCTOBER 1971

Figure 1.–Percent of 13 Year Old Pupils Enrolled in the Eighth Grade, by Sex: October 1971

Male
Female

BELOW 8th GRADE: 27.5% (Male), 17.5% (Female)
IN 8th GRADE: 63.7% (Male), 70.3% (Female)
ABOVE 8th GRADE: 8.8% (Male), 12.1% (Female)
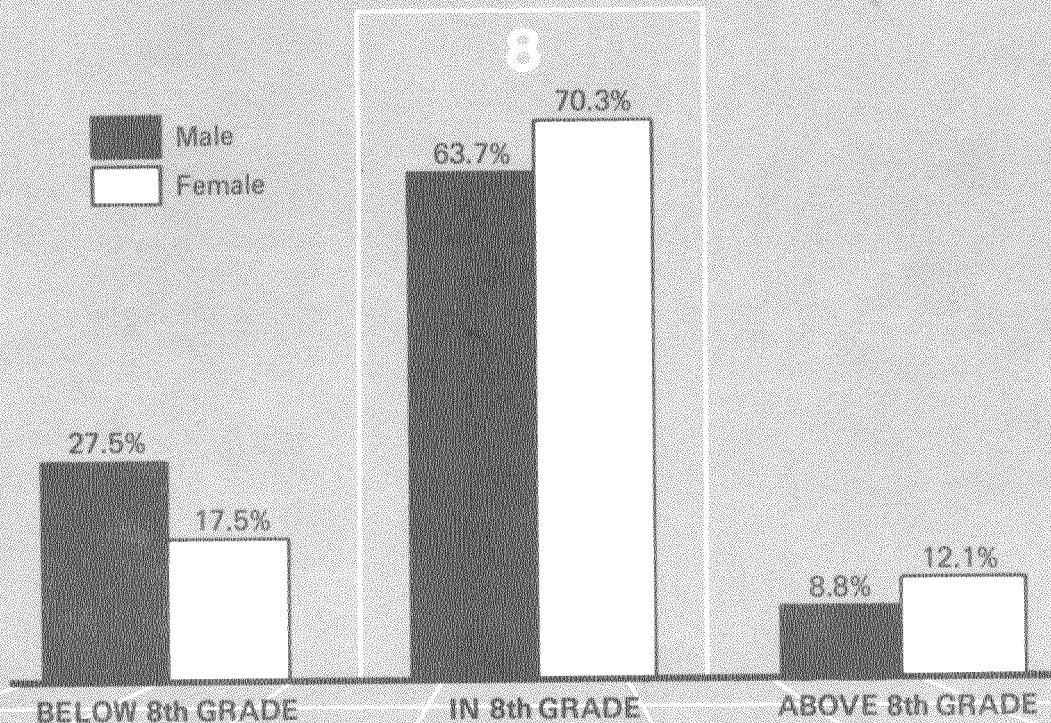
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DETAILED TABLES—Continued

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS: OCTOBER 1971

In October 1971, there were 61.1 million persons 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school at all levels. There were 4.3 million in nursery school and kindergarten, 33.5 million in elementary school, 15.2 million in high school and 8.1 million in college. These figures are based on results of the Current Population Survey conducted in October 1971 by the Bureau of the Census.

PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT

In 1971, there were 1.5 million 3- and 4-year old children enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten; about 21 percent of all 3- and 4-year old children were enrolled in school. Five years ago, in 1966, only about 13 percent of the 3- and 4-year old children were enrolled in school. Two-thirds, 1.0 million, of the 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in 1971 were attending nursery school and half a million were in kindergarten.

Total enrollment in nursery school of children 3 to 6 years old increased from 688,000 in 1966 to 1.1 million in 1971, but kindergarten enrollment remained at about the same level, as there were

3.3 million children enrolled in kindergarten in 1971 compared with 3.1 million in 1966.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY ENROLLMENT

There were 52.0 million persons enrolled in elementary school (including kindergarten) and high school in 1971. About 90 percent of these students were attending public schools and 10 percent were in private schools.

In the past few years there has been considerable decline in the number and proportion of students enrolled in private elementary schools and high schools. Between 1965, when private school enrollment was at or near its peak, and 1971, the number of students enrolled in private elementary schools and high schools declined from 7.0 million to 5.4 million--a 23 percent decline. At the same time, enrollment in public elementary schools and high schools increased from 41.6 million to 46.6 million-- an increase of 12 percent. Students in private schools made up a smaller proportion of the enrolled population in 1971 than in 1965. In 1965, private elementary enrollment comprised 15 percent of the

Table A. School Enrollment of the Population 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level, Race, and Sex: October 1971

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and sex	Total population	Total enrolled	Nursery school and kindergarten	Elementary, 1 to 8	High school, 1 to 4	College
BOTH SEXES						
Total, 3 to 34 years.....	108,716	61,106	4,329	33,507	15,183	8,087
White........................	93,358	52,081	3,623	28,187	12,998	7,273
Negro and other races..........	15,358	9,025	706	5,320	2,185	811
Negro......................	13,960	8,178	615	4,877	2,006	680
MALE						
Total, 3 to 34 years.....	53,670	31,826	2,218	17,078	7,680	4,850
White........................	46,253	27,302	1,870	14,399	6,627	4,407
Negro and other races..........	7,417	4,524	348	2,679	1,053	444
Negro......................	6,748	4,076	306	2,347	958	362
FEMALE						
Total, 3 to 34 years.....	55,046	29,280	2,111	16,429	7,503	3,237
White........................	47,105	24,779	1,754	13,787	6,371	2,867
Negro and other races..........	7,941	4,501	357	2,642	1,132	370
Negro......................	7,213	4,103	308	2,429	1,048	317

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total elementary enrollment; but in 1971, only 12 percent of the elementary students were in private schools. Students in private schools comprised 11 percent of the total high school enrollment in 1965, but only about 7 percent in 1971.

Table B. Enrollment of 3-to 6-Year Olds by Age and Level of School: October 1971 and October 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Level of school	1971	1966
Total, 3 to 6 years old.................	14,429	16,653
Enrolled in school........	8,296	8,251
Percent enrolled....	57.5	49.5
Nursery school............	1,066	688
Kindergarten..............	3,263	3,099
Elementary school.........	3,967	4,464
Total, 3 and 4 years old.................	6,986	8,242
Enrolled in school........	1,478	1,033
Percent enrolled....	21.2	12.5
Total, 5 and 6 years old.................	7,443	8,411
Enrolled in school........	6,818	7,217
Percent enrolled....	91.6	85.8

Data on control of school by metropolitan residence have been available only since 1967. Overall, in the central cities of metropolitan areas, there were about the same number of pupils enrolled in kindergarten through the 12th grade in 1971 as in 1967; however, in the rings of the metropolitan areas there were 880,000 more children enrolled in school in 1971 than 1967. These data show a 20 percent decline in private high school enrollment in central cities, and a 10 percent rise in public high school enrollment in these same areas between 1967 and 1971. In metropolitan areas--but outside central cities--there was a 19 percent decrease in private kindergarten and elementary school enrollment compared to a 5 percent increase in the number of students attending public kindergartens and elementary schools between 1967 and 1971.

Modal grade and age. A large majority of boys and girls are enrolled in the first grade when they are 6 years old. If there were an even progression through the grades, by the time the boys and girls were 13 years old they would be enrolled in the eighth grade of school, assuming a promotion rate of one grade each year. However, there is not an even progression in school and among 13-year olds enrolled in school in 1971, there were sizable differences in the level of enrollment of boys and girls. Although the eighth grade was the modal grade (that is, the grade most frequently reported) for both 13-year-old boys and 13-year-old girls, the boys were more likely than the girls to be enrolled in a grade below the mode, and the girls were more likely than the boys to be enrolled in a grade above the mode. Among the 13-year-old girls, 12 percent were enrolled in a grade above the mode as compared with only about 9 percent of the boys; and 28 percent of the 13-year-old boys were enrolled in a grade below the mode as compared with only about 18 percent of the girls.

High school dropouts. In 1971, high school dropouts (those not enrolled in school and not high school graduates) comprised 15 percent of the total number of 18- and 19-year olds in the civilian noninstitutional population.

The young adults, 20 to 24 years old--both white and Negro--were less likely to be high school dropouts than were the older adults 25 to 34 years old. For example, among whites 20 to 24 years old, 16 percent were high school dropouts, compared with 21 percent of the 25- to 34-year olds. Among Negroes, 20 to 24 years old, 31 percent were dropouts, whereas 39 percent of those 25 to 34 years old were dropouts.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

In October 1971, 8.1 million persons under 35 years of age were enrolled in college. In just the past 5 years, there has been an increase of 33 percent in college enrollment; in 1966, the number of college students was 6.1 million compared with the 8.1 million enrolled in 1971.

Of the 8.1 million enrolled in college in 1971, 4.9 million, or 60 percent, were men and 3.2 million, or 40 percent, were women. There were 6.3 million students enrolled in public colleges and 1.8 million in private colleges. More than three out of every four college students were attending on a full-time basis. Of all the students enrolled, 7.3 million, or 90 percent, were white, and 680,000, 8 percent, were Negro. In the past 5 years, the number of Negroes in college increased by 141 percent. About 29 percent of the men attending college were married and living with their wife, and 19 percent of the college women were married and living with their husband.

Over the last 5 years, the proportion of college students who were "married, spouse present," increased from 21 percent to 25 percent. For both sexes the percent of married students increased. In 1966, 24 percent of the males enrolled in college were married and living with their wife, compared to 29 percent in 1971. The proportion for females increased from 15 percent in 1966 to 19 percent in 1971.

Table C. Elementary and High School Enrollment of the Population 3 to 34 Years Old, by Control of School: October 1965 to October 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	Elementary school, including kindergarten			High school		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1971.............................	36,770	32,518	4,252	15,183	14,057	1,126
1970.............................	37,133	32,648	4,485	14,715	13,545	1,170
1969.............................	37,064	32,507	4,558	14,553	13,400	1,153
1968.............................	37,029	32,236	4,793	14,145	12,793	1,352
1967.............................	36,752	31,555	5,197	13,790	12,498	1,292
1966.............................	36,030	30,735	5,294	13,364	11,985	1,377
1965.............................	35,531	30,035	5,496	12,975	11,517	1,457
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
1971.............................	100.0	88.4	11.6	100.0	92.6	7.4
1970.............................	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0	92.0	8.0
1969.............................	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	92.1	7.9
1968.............................	100.0	87.1	12.9	100.0	90.4	9.6
1967.............................	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	90.6	9.4
1966.............................	100.0	85.3	14.7	100.0	89.7	10.3
1965.............................	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0	88.8	11.2

Table D. Elementary and High School Enrollment of the Population 3 to 34 Years Old, by Control of School and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: October 1971 and October 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year and residence	Elementary school, including kindergarten			High school		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1971						
Total......................	36,770	32,518	4,252	15,183	14,057	1,126
Metropolitan.....................	23,095	19,799	3,296	9,610	8,683	927
Inside central cities...........	9,449	7,894	1,555	3,860	3,411	449
Outside central cities..........	13,645	11,904	1,741	5,750	5,272	478
Nonmetropolitan..................	13,675	12,719	955	5,573	5,373	200
1967						
Total......................	36,752	31,555	5,197	13,790	12,498	1,292
Metropolitan.....................	23,244	19,253	3,992	8,752	7,665	1,088
Inside central cities...........	9,822	7,967	1,854	3,663	3,105	558
Outside central cities..........	13,423	11,286	2,137	5,089	4,560	530
Nonmetropolitan..................	13,509	12,302	1,206	5,037	4,833	204
PERCENT CHANGE, 1967 TO 1971						
Total......................	-	3.1	-18.2	10.1	12.5	-12.8
Metropolitan.....................	-0.6	2.8	-17.4	9.8	13.3	-14.8
Inside central cities...........	-3.8	-0.9	-16.1	5.4	9.9	-19.5
Outside central cities..........	1.7	5.5	-18.5	13.0	15.6	-9.8
Nonmetropolitan..................	1.2	3.4	-20.8	10.6	11.2	-2.0

- Represents zero.

Table E. Population and Percent Enrolled in School, by Modal Year of Enrollment, Race, and Sex for Persons 13 Years Old: October 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and sex	Total	Enrolled		2 or more years below modal grade		1 year below modal grade		In modal grade		Above modal grade	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of enrolled	Number	Percent of enrolled	Number	Percent of enrolled	Number	Percent of enrolled
Total.........	4,189	4,154	99.2	148	3.6	788	19.0	2,783	67.0	435	10.5
Male...........	2,106	2,078	98.7	91	4.4	480	23.1	1,324	63.7	183	8.8
Female..........	2,083	2,076	99.7	57	2.7	308	14.8	1,459	70.3	252	12.1
White........	3,595	3,564	99.1	109	3.1	642	18.0	2,445	68.6	368	10.3
Male...........	1,817	1,792	98.6	63	3.5	391	21.8	1,177	65.7	161	9.0
Female..........	1,778	1,772	99.7	46	2.6	251	14.2	1,268	71.6	207	11.7
Negro........	531	527	99.2	37	7.0	141	26.8	293	55.6	57	10.8
Male...........	257	254	98.7	26	10.2	85	33.5	125	49.2	18	7.1
Female..........	274	273	99.6	11	4.0	56	20.5	168	61.5	39	14.3

Note: Modal grade is the 8th grade.

Table F. Number and Percent of Persons 14 to 34 Years Old Not Enrolled in School by High School Graduation Status, Race, and Age: October 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age	Population	Not enrolled					
		Total		High school graduate		Not high school graduate	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
ALL RACES							
Total, 14 to 34 years.........	65,213	41,224	63.2	30,563	46.9	10,663	16.4
WHITE							
14 and 15 years.....................	6,996	93	1.3	2	-	90	1.3
16 and 17 years.....................	6,765	645	9.5	138	2.0	507	7.5
18 and 19 years.....................	6,243	3,162	50.6	2,287	36.6	875	14.0
20 and 21 years.....................	5,526	3,719	67.3	2,888	52.3	831	15.0
22 to 24 years.....................	8,764	7,374	84.1	5,924	67.6	1,450	16.5
25 to 34 years.....................	22,484	20,995	93.4	16,196	72.0	4,801	21.4
NEGRO							
14 and 15 years.....................	1,078	18	1.6	-	-	18	1.6
16 and 17 years.....................	1,006	109	10.8	15	1.5	94	9.3
18 and 19 years.....................	908	485	53.4	266	29.3	219	24.1
20 and 21 years.....................	803	584	72.7	344	42.9	240	29.8
22 to 24 years.....................	1,155	1,023	88.6	657	56.9	366	31.7
25 to 34 years.....................	2,712	2,556	94.2	1,512	55.8	1,045	38.5

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table G. College Enrollment of the Population 16 to 34 Years Old by Selected Characteristics:
October 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
All races, 16 to 34 years...	8,082	4,846	3,235	100.0	100.0	100.0
White........................	7,269	4,403	2,866	89.9	90.9	88.6
Negro........................	680	362	317	8.4	7.5	9.8
Public college...............	6,266	3,699	2,567	77.5	76.3	79.4
Private college..............	1,816	1,147	669	22.5	23.7	20.7
Full time....................	6,199	3,716	2,483	76.7	76.7	76.8
Part time....................	1,883	1,130	752	23.3	23.3	23.2
Married, spouse present......	2,029	1,414	616	25.1	29.2	19.0
Other marital status.........	6,053	3,432	2,620	74.9	70.8	81.0

College enrollment for young family members is to a large extent dependent on the family income. Family members of college age, 18 to 24 years old, whose families' incomes were between $3,000 and $10,000 were about twice as likely to be enrolled in college as were those whose families' incomes were less than $3,000. About 15 percent of college-age family members in the under $3,000 category were enrolled in college, compared to 28 percent of those in the $3,000 to $10,000 income range. The likelihood of college attendance for a family member of college age whose family income was $15,000 or more was about four times that of a college age family member whose family income was under $3,000. In the $15,000 or more category, 58 percent of the college age members were enrolled in college.

Unmarried family members, 18 to 24 years old, who were enrolled in college, were generally from families with higher incomes than those who were not enrolled in college. Only about 3 percent of the 18- to 24-year old family members enrolled in college were from families whose incomes were under $3,000, whereas 11 percent of those not enrolled in school were from these families. Thirty-eight percent of family members enrolled in college were from families whose incomes were $15,000 or more compared with about 18 percent of those not enrolled.

RELATED REPORTS

Advance data on school enrollment for October 1971 were presented in Series P-20, No. 234. Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1971 have been published in other reports in Series P-20.

Data on characteristics of high school seniors by graduation status and high school graduates by college attendance status are presented in "Factors Related to High School Graduation and College Attendance: 1967," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 185. Statistics on college attendance and related factors, including type of college, living arrangements, marital status, field of specialization and college rank, can be found in "Characteristics of Students and Their Colleges: October 1966," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 183.

A report titled "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1971" has been released by the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Funds from the Office of Education made possible the collection and analysis of data on 3- and 4- year old children in this report.

1960 and 1970 census data. Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States will be presented in Subject Reports of the 1970 census, especially in PC(2)-5A, School Enrollment.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Surveys differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference

in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary Census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "dropouts" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Data from school systems. Information on school enrollment and educational attainment is also collected and published by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and by independent research organizations. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning, and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, and enumeration methods. The census data are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large where numbers for specific age or population groups, for given school categories, are small.

Table H. Percent of The Population 16 to 34 Years Old Enrolled in College, by Age, Race, and Sex: October 1971

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and sex	All races	White	Negro
BOTH SEXES			
16 and 17 years........	3.5	3.6	2.9
18 to 21 years.........	34.6	36.1	23.6
18 and 19 years......	37.7	39.8	22.4
20 and 21 years......	31.2	31.8	24.8
22 to 24 years........	14.8	15.4	10.3
25 to 29 years........	7.6	7.8	5.3
30 to 34 years........	4.6	4.6	4.1
MALE			
16 and 17 years........	3.2	3.3	2.3
18 to 21 years........	39.7	41.4	25.7
18 and 19 years......	41.2	43.7	22.3
20 and 21 years......	37.8	38.6	29.8
22 to 24 years........	22.6	24.1	11.5
25 to 29 years........	11.6	11.9	8.3
30 to 34 years........	6.0	5.9	5.7
FEMALE			
16 and 17 years........	3.9	3.9	3.5
18 to 21 years........	30.2	31.3	21.7
18 and 19 years......	34.4	36.1	22.6
20 and 21 years......	25.7	26.3	20.8
22 to 24 years........	7.9	7.7	9.2
25 to 29 years........	3.9	4.0	2.7
30 to 34 years........	3.2	3.3	2.8

Table I. Marital Status of the Population 16 to 34 Years Old Enrolled in College: October 1966 to October 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total enrolled	Married, spouse present		Total enrolled	Married, wife present		Total enrolled	Married, husband present	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1971....................	8,087	2,029	25.1	4,850	1,414	29.2	3,236	615	19.0
1970....................	7,413	1,758	23.7	4,401	1,201	27.3	3,013	556	18.5
1969....................	7,435	1,698	22.8	4,448	1,174	26.4	2,987	523	17.5
1968....................	6,801	1,506	22.1	4,124	1,081	26.2	2,677	424	15.9
1967....................	6,401	1,437	22.4	3,841	1,027	26.7	2,560	409	16.0
1966....................	6,085	1,256	20.6	3,747	916	24.4	2,338	340	14.5

Figure 2.–Percent of College Students 16 to 34 Years Old Who Were Married, Spouse Present: October 1966 and October 1971
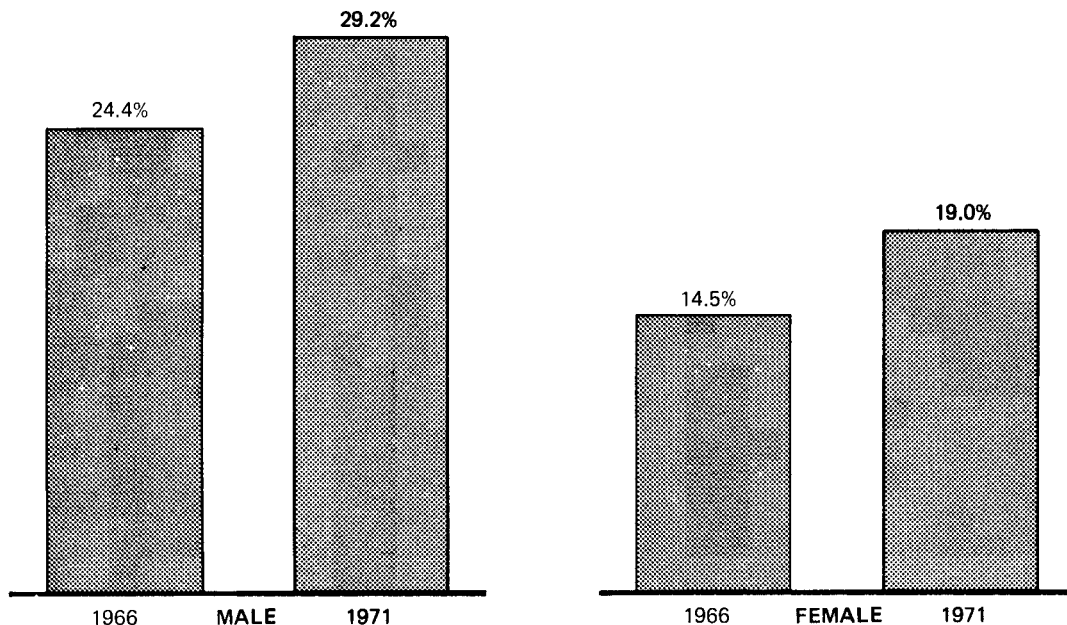
Table J. Enrollment Status of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by Family Income and Race: October 1971

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes family members who were "married, spouse present" and family members who did not report on income.)

Enrollment status and race	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		
				Total	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
Total, all races............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.................	45.4	25.7	38.0	54.3	47.5	61.6
In college......................	38.2	15.0	28.5	49.6	42.0	57.8
Not enrolled in school............	54.6	74.5	62.0	45.7	52.5	38.4
Total, white................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school................	46.8	24.1	37.9	54.8	47.7	62.1
In college......................	40.7	15.5	29.6	50.4	42.6	58.4
Not enrolled in school...........	53.2	75.9	62.1	45.2	52.3	37.9
Total, Negro................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school................	36.6	26.6	37.5	44.2	42.8	46.6
In college......................	23.7	13.2	23.9	34.8	32.8	38.1
Not enrolled in school............	63.5	73.4	62.5	56.1	57.7	53.4

Figure 3.–Percent of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in College by Family Income: October 1971

(Excludes family members who were married, spouse present and family members who did not report on income)

Family Income	Percent
Under $3,000	15.0%
$3,000 to $4,999	21.0%
$5,000 to $7,499	27.9%
$7,500 to $9,999	33.9%
$10,000 to $14,999	42.0%
$15,000 and over	57.8%

FAMILY INCOME
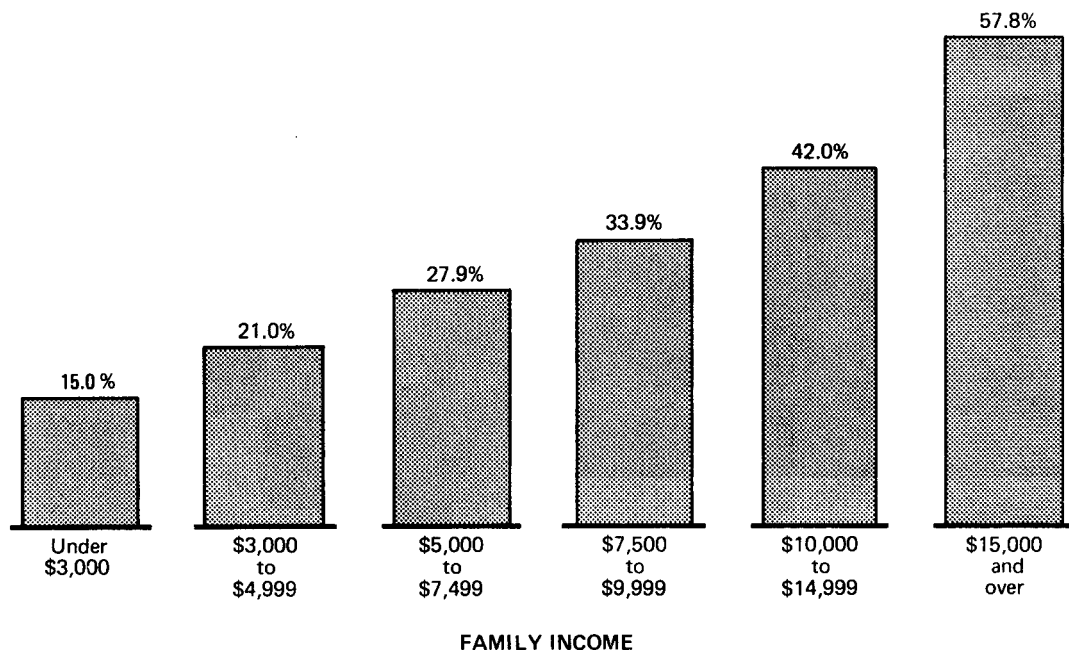
DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consists of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

   a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

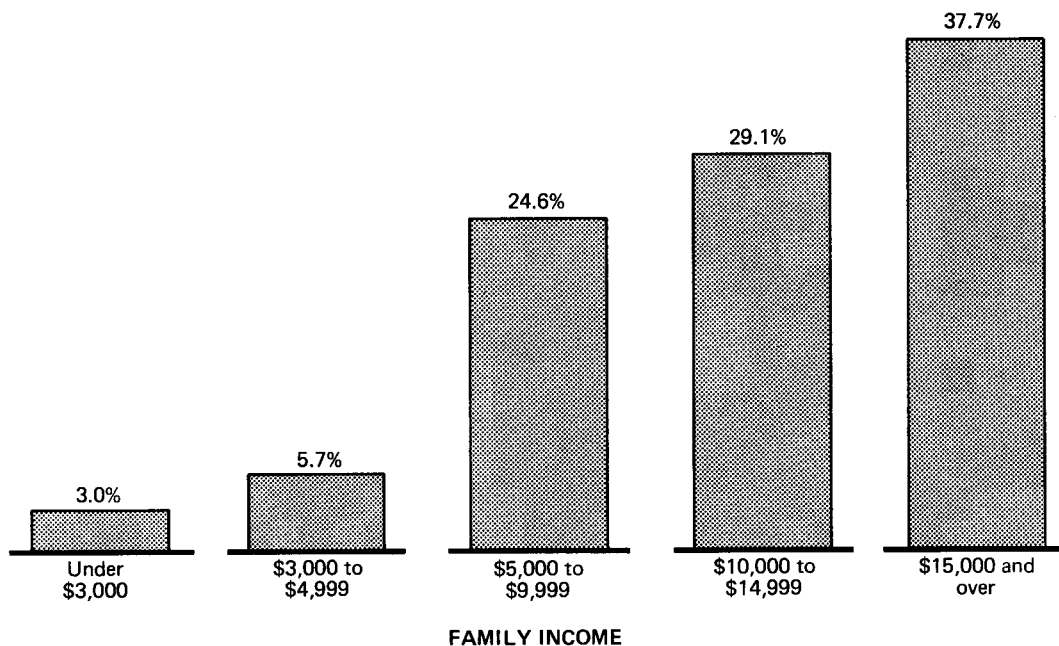   b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Figure 4.-Distribution of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in College by Family Income: October 1971

(Excludes family members who were married, spouse present and family members who did not report on income)

				37.7%
			29.1%	
		24.6%		
	5.7%			
3.0%				
Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over

FAMILY INCOME

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

School enrollment in year preceding current survey. An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked in the 1971 survey concerning persons 14 to

Table K. Family Income of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by Enrollment Status and Race: October 1971

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Enrollment status and race	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
ALL RACES					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	3.0	30.3	29.1	37.7
Not enrolled.	100.0	10.6	46.3	25.6	17.6
WHITE					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	2.0	26.8	30.7	40.7
Not enrolled.	100.0	7.5	43.3	28.9	20.3
NEGRO					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	12.3	60.5	16.2	11.0
Not enrolled.	100.0	25.2	58.6	10.5	5.7

Note: Excludes family members who were "married, spouse present" and family members who did not report on income.

34 years old who were not currently attending regular school or who were enrolled in college.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in college or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the others as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance. College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full-time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Marital status. The marital status category shown in this report, "married, spouse present," includes persons who are currently married and living with their spouse.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Head of family. One person in each family residing together was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

Family members. For the purpose of this report, the term "family members" is often used to include only relatives of the household head, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally sons and daughters of the household head. However, members who are living away from home while attending college are also counted as family members,

if they are not married with a spouse present. When-ever the term "family members" is used in this re-stricted sense an appropriate footnote is included. These "family members" are identical with the uni-verse of "dependent family members" used in pre-vious school enrollment reports.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were drived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever at-tended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial ele-mentary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits ob-tained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

High school graduation status. Information was obtained as to whether persons, who at the time of the survey were not enrolled in a regular school, had graduated from high school.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security , bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings re-ceived by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, al-though the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under $3,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a sep-arate category for families for whom no income in-formation was obtained. In most of the other Cur-rent Population Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being ad-justed to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates are based on data obtained in October of 1971 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 1,700 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occu-pants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addi-tion to the 47,000 there are also about 7500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitu-tional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or

better. Most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. Thus, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in tables L, M, N, and O are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific items. Tables L and M contain the standard errors of estimated numbers for a given class of persons age 3 to 34 enrolled in school.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Tables N and O show the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table B of this report shows that in 1971, 8,296,000 of the 14,429,000, 3- to 6-year olds were enrolled in school. Interpolation in table L shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 64,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 64,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 128,000.

Of these 8,296,000, 3,263,000, or 39.3 percent, are enrolled in kindergarten. Table N shows that the standard error of 39.3 percent on a base of 8,296,000 is approximately 0.8 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 39.3 percent would be within 0.8 percentage points of a complete census, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.6 percentage points of a census figure. That is, this 95 percent confidence interval would be between 37.7 and 40.9 percent.

Table L. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population

(All numbers in thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
10.............	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
20.............	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
30.............	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
40.............	7.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
50.............	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
75.............	6.5	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
100.............	-	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
200.............	-	9.5	16.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
300.............	-	-	16.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
400.............	-	-	13.0	23.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
500.............	-	-	-	24.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
750.............	-	-	-	21.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
1,000.........	-	-	-	-	37.0	42.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
2,000.........	-	-	-	-	30.0	52.0	60.0	63.0	63.0	64.0
3,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	69.0	76.0	77.0	78.0
4,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	74.0	86.0	88.0	89.0
5,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	95.0	98.0	100.0
7,500.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	109.0	119.0	121.0
10,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.0	134.0	139.0
20,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	164.0	190.0
30,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.0	217.0
40,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.0	232.0
50,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.0
75,000.........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.0

- Represents zero.

Table M. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races

(All numbers in thousands.   68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10..........................	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
20..........................	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
30..........................	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
40..........................	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
50..........................	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
75..........................	7.3	12.1	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.3
100.........................	-	12.9	14.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
200.........................	-	10.7	18.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
300.........................	-	-	18.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
400.........................	-	-	15.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	33.0
500.........................	-	-	-	26.0	33.0	35.0	36.0
750.........................	-	-	-	23.0	38.0	42.0	44.0
1,000.......................	-	-	-	-	41.0	47.0	50.0
2,000.......................	-	-	-	-	34.0	58.0	66.0
3,000.......................	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	76.0
4,000.......................	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	82.0
5,000.......................	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0
7,500.......................	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.0
10,000......................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table N. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98........	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95........	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	o.1	0.1
10 or 90.......	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.......	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.............	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Table O. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98.................	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.................	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90................	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75................	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50.....................	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8